

REMARKS

Claims 48-50, 53, 56-58, 60-64, 68 and 69 are pending in the application.

I. Applicant appreciates the courtesy of the Interview with the Examiner conducted on March 28, 2002. In conformity therewith, new claims have been filed. In particular, claim 68 (replacing claim 47) has been worded with process features as discussed in the interview, claims have been worded as use claims with corrected claim 61 as discussed in the interview.

In case it is deemed to be necessary in new claim 68 in line 5 after "hydrophilic groups" the phrase could be added "which organic component forms an azeotrope with water and".

Furthermore, the last feature of claim 68 could be amended by adding the wording "in an initial cleaning step".

II. Teaching of the closest prior art document (WO 96/28535)

According to its claim 1 WO96/28535 teaches a process for cleaning an article comprising the steps of:

1. Contacting the article (s) with a cleaning agent containing, based on the total weight of (a) and (b),

- (a) from 0.01 – 80 weight % of water, and
- (b) from 99.99 – 20 weight % of an organic solvent having features of:

- (i) forming an azeotrope with water, and
- (ii) forming a separate phase after azeotropic distillation,

2. Rinsing said article (s) with a rinsing agent containing from 99.99 - 60 weight % of water and from 0.01 – 40 weight % of said organic solvent, based on the total weight of a rinsing agent, whereby the water contained in the rinsing agent is higher than the water content in the cleaning agent.

3. Combining at least a portion of cleaning agent used in step 1 and at least a portion of the rinsing agent used in step 2 and subjecting the combined liquid to an azeotropic distillation, separating the azeotrope into a water-rich phase and a solvent-rich phase, recycling at least a portion of the solvent-rich phase to step 1 and recycling at least a portion of the water-rich phase to step 2.

As stated on page 3, lines 6 – 11, the percentage of water in the cleaning agent may be higher than its solubility in the organic solvent at the given cleaning temperature. In this case the cleaning agent is an emulsion. This means that the cleaning agent is basically the organic solvent with some water dissolved in the organic solvent up to a concentration where the cleaning agent forms an emulsion of water

droplets in a continuous organic phase.

In contrast, the rinsing agent according to page 16, lines 7 to 9, basically consists of water with some organic solvent added to water up to a concentration at which the percentage of the organic solvent in the rinsing agent is higher than its solubility in water; in this case the rinsing agent is an emulsion.

According to the most preferred examples in example 1 the cleaning agent contains about 12% of water in an organic component (propyleneglycol mono n-butyl ether) (page 19, lines 22, 23). The rinsing agent comprises 4.6 weight % of the same organic component in water (page 19, lines 23, 24). The cleaning agent and the rinsing agent of this preferred example are clear liquids and form no emulsions.

Similarly, in example 2 the cleaning agent comprises 1% of water in organic solvent, the rinsing agent comprises 4% organic solvent in water, wherein both agents form clear liquids at the cleaning temperature.

Summary:

WO 96/28535 teaches the cleaning of an article in a liquid cleaning composition consisting almost only of an organic component with molecules having lipophilic and hydrophilic groups and with some water added to the organic component. The cleaning

is followed by a rinsing step with rinsing agent consisting of water with an organic component added to the water, preferably in an amount being completely soluble in water. Cleaning is clearly defined by dissolving dirt sticking to the surface of the article to be cleaned in said liquid cleaning composition. Rinsing is clearly defined by removing residues of said cleaning composition (possibly with some dirt dissolved therein) from the cleaned surface.

The basic teaching of WO 96/28535 thus corresponds to the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, i.e. to clean with an agent consisting mainly of an organic solvent and after the cleaning to rinse with an agent consisting mainly of water and including some organic solvent in a low concentration. The purpose of the rinsing step is to remove the cleaning agent used in the previous cleaning step to a sufficient degree (see page 16, line 37 to page 17, line 4).

There is no hint in WO 96/28535 that it would be advantageous in any respect to use an emulsion instead of a clear cleaning or rinsing agent.

III. Teaching of the present invention (proposed new claims 68 and 69)

In distinct contrast to the teaching of WO 96/28535, the present invention teaches the cleaning of an article, i.e. the removal of dirt sticking to the surface of said article, by providing a liquid cleaning composition which basically (with a high

concentration of water and low concentration of organic solvent) corresponds to the rinsing agent of WO 96/28535 but which contains the organic component in a concentration greater than its solubility in water at the cleaning temperature, so that the liquid cleaning composition forms an emulsion of droplets of the organic phase in a continuous aqueous phase when being agitated at said cleaning temperature. Without agitating (as required by the new claims) the liquid cleaning composition would, at the cleaning temperature, form two separate phases with normally the organic phase (small volume) above the aqueous phase (big volume). Such a two-phase composition would not clean.

There is no hint anywhere in the prior art that such liquid cleaning composition being maintained in a status of an emulsion of droplets of the organic phase in a continuous aqueous phase has an excellent cleaning performance despite its low content of the organic component. This excellent cleaning behavior, which is surprising and unexpected for one skilled in the art, can be seen from appendix 1, which shows graphs representing the cleaning efficiency versus concentration of the organic component in water. The graph with round dots exhibits the cleaning efficiency for SMT Adhesives, i.e. adhesives as used in Surface Mounting Technology with electronic boards, and the graph with rectangular dots exhibits the cleaning efficiency for ionic contamination. As can be clearly seen from appendix 1 of the miscibility gap (limit of the solubility of the organic component in water) the cleaning performance for SMT Adhesives (organic dirt) suddenly steeply increases up to a value near the cleaning

performance of the pure organic component (100% solvent ratio), whereas the cleaning efficiency for inorganic dirt (ionic contaminations) stays high up to 20% solvent ratio, i.e. with the liquid cleaning composition being in the status of an emulsion (cloudy) when being agitated. Therefore, with the inventive method, despite the low concentration of organic component, there is achieved a very good cleaning performance for a very broad scale of contamination. This seems to be achieved by the droplets of the organic composition, which act during the mechanic agitation when contacting the dirt or contamination sticking to the surface of the article to be cleaned as a pure organic component (100%) which dissolves the contamination within the organic droplet, and seem to further act by the mechanical effect of a surface/or the mass of the droplet.

IV. Novelty and inventiveness of subject matter of new claims 68 and 69:

As has been pointed out in detail the inventive method is in distinct contrast to the prior art method. The prior art discloses to clean an article (dissolve dirt) with a liquid cleaning composition having a high concentration of an organic component and a low concentration of water, which liquid cleaning composition preferably forms a clear liquid with the water completely dissolved in the organic component. After the cleaning step a rinsing step has to be performed with a rinsing liquid consisting mainly of water with some organic component dissolved in the water so as to preferably form a clear liquid, said rinsing step having the purpose to remove residue of the organic component of the cleaning liquid (perhaps with some dirt dissolved in the organic component) from the

surface of the articles to be cleaned. In contrast, the invention teaches cleaning articles with a cleaning liquid containing a low concentration of an organic component in a high concentration of water, the concentration of organic component being such that it is higher than the solubility of the organic component in water, so that said liquid cleaning composition forms an emulsion of organic droplets in a continuous water phase when being agitated.

Referring to the remarks of the Examiner that there is no difference between cleaning and rinsing, applicant respectfully disagrees with this assessment. Not only the language per se makes a clear difference but also the closest prior art document, namely WO 96/28535, clarifies this difference. To clean an article means to remove dirt, preferably solid dirt, sticking onto the surface of the article by dissolving said dirt in the cleaning liquid. To rinse means to wash out any residues of the cleaning liquid adhering to the surface of the cleaned article, and occasionally including some dirt dissolved in the cleaning liquid, by a rinsing liquid, which leaves no more visible residues at the surface of the cleaned and rinsed article. A big advantage of the invention is not only that it uses only a low concentration of an organic component despite of a very thorough cleaning performance for a broad range of soils, but in addition that normally it necessitates no extra rinsing step with an extra rinsing liquid, since the inventive cleaning liquid is as diluted as a conventional rinsing liquid. There is no hint in the prior art for the very good cleaning behavior of the inventive liquids when being maintained in a status of an emulsion of organic droplets in a continuous aqueous phase by agitating.

V. Referring to the argument of the Examiner that an independent method claim as broad as claim 68 would unduly inhibit a skilled person from performing the invention, the following is stated:

Appendix 2 lists some sources for physical data concerning water miscibility of organic compounds, which are available to any skilled person. As obvious from appendix 3, which is a sample of a typical table as given in any of the documents of appendix 2, there is a column showing the solubility of the organic compound in water (w). A miscibility gap exists for such components, which are characterized in the gap of the solubility in water by δ .

Therefore, there is no problem for one of ordinary skill in the art to perform the invention as characterized in the claims.

VI. Summary:

It is respectfully requested that a patent with the claims as now on file, since the subject-matter of the new claims is novel and non-obvious versus the prior art and gives a clear teaching which can be performed by one of ordinary skill in the art.

In light of the foregoing amendment, Applicant respectfully submits that this

application now stands in condition for allowance. Action to this end is courteously solicited. Should the Examiner have any further comments or suggestions, the undersigned hereby respectfully requests an interview in order to discuss appropriate claim language that will place the application into condition for allowance.

Respectfully submitted,



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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE:

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 47, 51, 52, 54, and 65 - 67, add the following new claims 68 and 69, and amend claims 48 - 50, 53, 56 - 58, 60 - 64 to read as follows:

68. (New) A method of cleaning an article with an active liquid cleaning composition, including the steps of:

- a) providing a liquid cleaning composition comprising 65% - 99% by weight water and an organic component, and containing molecules having lipophilic and hydrophilic groups, wherein at a temperature at which cleaning takes place, said organic component is present in said water at a concentration greater than its solubility in said water, wherein at least one of a different temperature and a different concentration, said organic component is completely soluble in said water so as to form an optically clear liquid;
- b) bringing said liquid cleaning composition to a temperature at which cleaning is to take place;
- c) agitating said liquid cleaning composition to form an emulsion that is in a status of an emulsion having droplets of an organic phase in a continuous aqueous phase; and
- d) bringing said liquid cleaning composition into contact with said article, while continuing to agitate said liquid cleaning composition to maintain said emulsion, so as to clean said article by dissolving dirt sticking to a surface of said article.

48. (Amended twice) A method according to claim [47] 68, wherein said cleaning composition is brought into contact with an article at a cleaning temperature of from 40 to 60° C.

49. (Amended four times) A method according to claim [47] 68, wherein the emulsion is maintained by agitation or by applying ultrasound.

50. (Amended four times) A method according to claim [47] 68, wherein said organic component is such that said liquid cleaning composition has a constant boiling temperature or has a boiling temperature which changes so as to become constant during boiling of said cleaning composition to form an azeotrope, and which furthermore includes the steps of vaporizing said liquid cleaning composition, and of causing vapor from said liquid cleaning composition to condense on said article that is to be cleaned therewith.

53. (Amended) A method according to claim [47] 68, wherein said organic component is completely dissolved in said water at a temperature that is lower than said temperature that prevails during a cleaning process.

69. (New) The use of a liquid cleaning composition to clean an article, wherein said liquid cleaning composition comprises 65-99% by weight water and an organic component, and contains molecules having lipophilic and hydrophilic groups, wherein at a temperature at which cleaning takes place, said organic component is present in said water at a concentration greater than its solubility in said water, whereas at at least one of a different temperature and a different concentration, said organic component is completely soluble in said water so as to form an optically clear liquid, wherein said

liquid cleaning composition is brought to a temperature at which cleaning is to take place, wherein said liquid cleaning composition is agitated to form an emulsion that is in a status of an emulsion having droplets of an organic phase in a continuous aqueous phase, and wherein said liquid cleaning composition is brought into contact with an article that is to be cleaned, while said liquid cleaning composition continues to be agitated to maintain said emulsion, so as to clean said article by dissolving dirt sticking to a surface of said article.

56. (Amended twice) [A] Use of a liquid cleaning composition according to claim [54] 69, wherein said organic component is completely dissolvable [dissolved] in said water at a temperature that is lower than said cleaning temperature.

57. (Amended twice) [A] Use of a liquid cleaning composition according to claim [54] 69, wherein said water is present by at least 75% by weight.

58. (Amended twice) [A] Use of a liquid cleaning composition according to claim [54] 69, wherein said water is present by at least 85% by weight.

60. (Amended) [A] Use of a liquid cleaning composition according to claim [54] 69, wherein said organic component is such that said liquid cleaning composition is an azeotrope.

61. (Amended three times) [A] Use of a liquid cleaning composition according to claim [54] 69, wherein said organic component is a solvent having the general formula:



where R^1 and R^3 are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, CH_3 , C_2H_5 , straight-chain or branched, saturated or unsaturated C_3 to C_{18} alkyl groups in

which one or more nonadjacent -CH₂- groups may be replaced by -O-, [imido] -NH- in which the hydrogen may be replaced by C₁ to C₈ alkyl groups, saturated or unsaturated cyclic C₃ to C₆ groups, in which one or more nondajacent -CH₂- groups may be replaced by -O-, [imido] -NH- in which the hydrogen may be replaced by C₁ to C₈ alkyl groups;

X is selected from the group consisting of -O-, -C(= O)-, -C(= O)-O-, -NH-, [-NR⁴- (where R⁴ is selected from the group consisting of H, CH₃, C₂H₆, and straight-chain or branched, saturated or unsaturated C₃ to C₁₅ alkyl groups),] -N(OH)-, straight-chain or branched [C₂] C₃ to C₈ alkylene groups in which one or more nonadjacent -CH₂- groups may be replaced by -O-;

and n represents whole integers.

62. (Amended twice) [A] Use of a liquid cleaning composition according to claim [54] 69, which further includes at least one of the group consisting of a not spontaneously evaporating cleaning reinforcer and a corrosion protection additive [which are distillable together with the liquid cleaning composition].

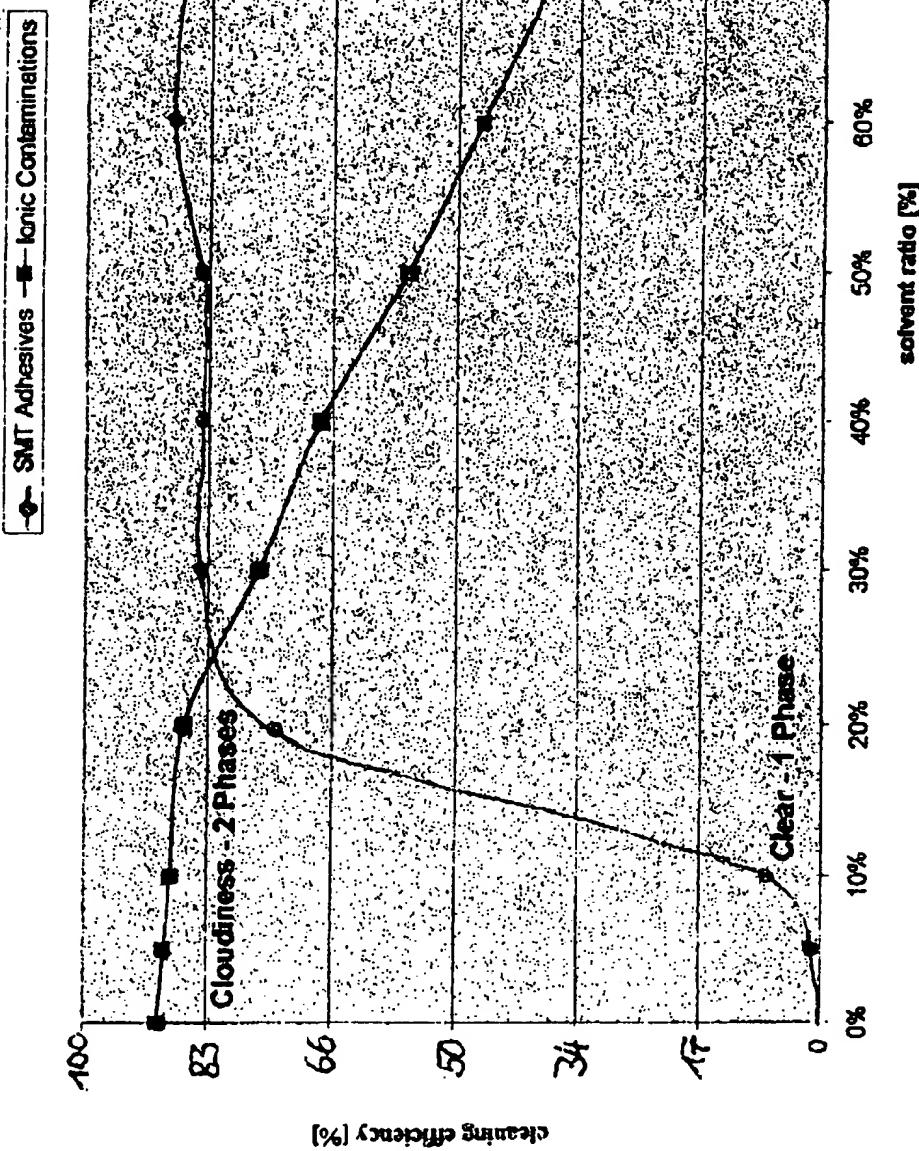
63. (Amended three times) [A] Use of a liquid cleaning composition according to claim [54] 69, wherein said organic component comprises glycol ether.

64. (Amended) [A] Use of a liquid cleaning composition according to claim 63, wherein said glycol ether is dipropyleneglycol mono-n-propyl ether.

Appendix 1

CLEANING EFFICIENCY

Removability of SMT Adhesives and Ionic Contaminations



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Appendix 2

Sources for physical data concerning water miscibility

Handbook of Chemistry and Physics: 54th Edition 1973-74. Ed. R. C. Weast. published CRC Press, C 75 ff

<http://www.hbconetbase.com>

This 3rd electronic edition follows the 81st edition of the print Handbook (of Chemistry and Physics) in terms of content. There are several updated and expanded tables: Fundamental Physical Constants (the new set of CODATA recommended values, replacing the 1986 set); The Elements (descriptive texts on the occurrence, properties, history, and uses of all the chemical elements); Dissociation Constants of Organic Acids and Bases (expanded by 50%); Dipole Moments (revised and expanded); Threshold Limits for Airborne Contaminants (including the most recent recommendations).

Handbook of Physical Quantities. Grigoriev, Igor S. and Meilikov, Evgenii Z. eds. Boca Raton: CRC Press, 1997. 1548p. ISBN: 0849328616. This reference provides information concerning the physical phenomena and properties of various media. Presents basic physical parameters and properties of various substances employed in modern science and industry. The material is subdivided into the following branches: mechanics, thermodynamics, transport phenomena, electricity and magnetism, optics and lasers, nuclear physics, astronomy, and geophysics. Numerical data presented in the form of figures and tables are supplemented with short introductory texts giving concise and comprehensive coverage of the subject.

International Critical Tables of Numerical Data, Physics, Chemistry and Technology. US National Research Council. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1926-30. 7v. Separately published index, 1933. Out of Print. This classic was comprehensive at the time of publication. Still contains much useful information although out of print.

Materials and Technology: A Systematic Encyclopedia of the Technology of Materials Used in Industry and Commerce, Including Foodstuffs and Fuels. Codd, L. W. et al, eds. London: Longman, 1968-75. 8v. Comprehensive, if dated. Vol. 1: Air, water, inorganic chemicals and nucleonics. Vol. 2: Non-metallic ores, silicate industries and solid mineral fuels. Vol. 3: Metals and ores. Vol. 4: Petroleum and organic chemicals. Vol. 5: Natural organic materials and related synthetic products. Vol. 6: Wood, paper, textiles, plastics and photographic materials. Vol. 7: Vegetable food products and luxuries. Vol. 8: Edible oils and fats, animal food products. Material resources. General index. Appendix.

CRC HANDBOOK OF TABLES FOR ORGANIC COMPOUND IDENTIFICATION, 3rd ed. Z. Rapoport, Chemical Rubber Co., 1967 SELREF/QD85.C4 suppl 1967 This handbook provides physical constants for many different organic compounds tabulated and organized by chemical groups such as alcohols, ketones, esters, and alkenes. Logarithmic tables, carbohydrate properties and other data are included along with an index for the organic compounds included in the tables. Properties: Physical; Spectral; Thermal; Materials: Organic chemicals Identifiers: Boiling point; Density; Dissociation constant; Freezing point; Infrared correlation; Melting point; Miscibility; Refractive index; Specific rotation

No.	Name	Synonym and Formula	Mol. wt.	Color, crystalline form, specific rotation and $\Delta_{\text{D}}^{\text{20}}$ (deg. cm^2)	B.p., °C	D.p., °C	Density	μ_{D}	Solubility						Ref.:
									w	s	eth.	ac.	ns	other solvents	
6-1	Ablettic acid														
6-2	Ablettic acid	Sylvic acid, Crofts O ₂	302.44	mp (pt) (sl-w) 107°-116° (nLc = 1) D_{20}^{20} 230 (2.50), 241 (4.37)	173-4	250°	.....	.....	v	v	v	v	v	CS ₂ , MeOH	B91,424
6-3	-methyl ester	C ₁₁ H ₁₂ O ₂ . See 6-1	316.49	.....	.....	225-61°	1.0491°	1.3344	v	v	v	v	v	.....	B91,430
6-4	Acetophen-	Acetophenone,													
6-5	acetophenone	9,7-dihydroxy-4-methoxy- Naphtho[1,2,3- a]benzophenone.	254.34	mp yellowish 1°-127 (0.80), 209.5 (3.80), 221 (3.19)	192.3-3.3	.....	.....	.....	v	v	v	v	v	concn. H ₂ O, light	B14,363
6-6	Acenaphthene	Naphthylmethylenes.	134.21	nd (all) ^a	96.2	219 ^{b,c}	1.0242°	1.6018°	v	v	v	v	v	.....	B31,693
6-7	-1-amine	C ₉ H ₁₁ N. See 6-4	160.23	cr (path)	133	soh	.....	.....	v	v	v	v	v	.....	B13,764
6-8	-3-amine	C ₉ H ₁₁ N. See 6-4	166.23	pt (n), nd (path)	81.5	.....	.....	.....	v	v	v	v	v	.....	B13,148
6-9	-4-amine	C ₉ H ₁₁ N. See 6-4	169.23	nd (n), v	87	.....	.....	.....	v	v	v	v	v	.....	B13,764
6-10	-1-amino-	C ₉ H ₁₁ N. See 6-4	169.23	nd (lign red in air)	108	.....	.....	.....	v	v	v	v	v	.....	B13,149
6-11	-5-bromo-	C ₉ H ₁₀ Br. See 6-4	233.12	pt (all) D_{20}^{20}	52	335 ^{b,c}	1.4392°	1.6363°	v	v	v	v	v	.....	B31,276
6-12	-5-chloro-	C ₉ H ₁₀ Cl. See 6-4	188.66	pt (n) D_{20}^{20}	70.5	319.2 ^{b,c}	1.4934°	1.6288°	v	v	v	v	v	.....	B31,276
6-13	-5-endo-	C ₉ H ₁₀ . See 6-4	280.11	nd (all)	65	.....	.....	.....	v	v	v	v	v	.....	B13,143
6-14	-5-metho-	C ₉ H ₁₁ NO. See 6-4	199.21	gr-yend (n)	151.5	.....	.....	.....	v	v	v	v	v	.....	B13,147
6-15	-1-oxo-														
6-16	5-Acenaphthene-	5-Acenaphthene- carboxylic acid.	190.22	nd (br or Rd) 21°-236 (34.43), 311 (3.91)	220-1	.....	.....	.....	v	v	v	v	v	light	B91,280
6-17	Acenaphthene-	Acenaphthenequinone.	182.18	yellow (n), D_{20}^{20}	261	.....	.....	.....	v	v	v	v	v	light	B13,169
6-18	3-Acenaphthene-	quinone													
6-19	3-Acenaphthene- sulfonic acid														
6-20	1-Acenaphthene-	1-Oxacenaphthene.	168.21	nd (n)	121	.....	.....	.....	v	v	v	v	v	chlo. sulfur (yo-gr) NaOH (VI)	B13,181
6-21	Acenaphthylene														
6-22	Acetaldehyde	Acetaldehyde. Ethanol ^b , CH ₃ CHO	46.05	pt (eth), pt (n), 21°-276 (3.63), 311 (3.88), 323 (3.98), 335 (3.66), 340 (3.67)	121	20.8 ^{b,c}	0.7830°	1.3316°	v	v	v	v	v	.....	B13,310
6-23	-bis(2-chloro- ethyl)acetal	1,1-Bis(2-chloroethyl)- ethane ^b , CH ₃ CH ₂ CH(OCH ₂ Cl) ₂	147.01	.....	194°-ed	1.1737°	1.4526°	1.67	v	v	v	v	v	.....	B13,2644
6-24	-diacetate	Ethyldiene diacetate, CH ₃ CH ₂ CH(OOC) ₂	146.14	.....	18.9	169 ^{b,c} 85-71°	1.3983°	1.010°	v	v	v	v	v	.....	B13,167
6-25	-diethyl acetal	Acetil 1,1-Diethoxyethane ^b , Ethyldiene diethyl ether, CH ₃ CH ₂ CH(OCH ₂ CH ₃) ₂	118.18	yellow D_{20}^{20}	270 (0.9)	103.2 ^{b,c}	0.8314°	1.3836°	v	v	v	v	v	chlo. ether	B13,2641
6-26	-dimethyl acetal	1,1-Dimethoxyethane ^b , Ethyldiene dimethyl ether, CH ₃ CH ₂ CH(OCH ₃) ₂	90.12	.....	113.2	64.5	0.85015°	1.3468°	v	v	v	v	v	CH ₃ Br, v	B13,671
6-27	-1,4-dinitro- phenylhydrazone	(stable form)													
6-28	-, -carboxylic form)	C ₆ H ₅ CO ₂ O ₂ . See 6-23	224.19	yellow (all) D_{20}^{20}	168.5	115 ^{b,c}	0.9836°	1.4236°	v	v	v	v	v	chlo. ether	B13,400
6-29	-nitro-	Acetanilidone. CH ₃ CH ₂ NO ₂	99.07	nd D_{20}^{20} = 220 (i) nd ns (n) (ii) ml A ^b	47.1	115 ^{b,c}	0.9836°	1.4236°	v	v	v	v	v	NaO ₂	B13,675
6-30	-phenylhydra- zone	N-Ethylidene- <i>p</i> -phenyl- hydrazine CH ₃ CH ₂ NNHC ₆ H ₅	134.18	101	248 (4.25)	57	.....	.....	v	v	v	v	v	NaO ₂	B13,34

For explanations, symbols and abbreviations see beginning of table. For structural formulas see end of table.

Appendix 3
page 1

[+]	specific rotation	d	bakes	per	paired
>	slightly	fl	fluorescent	petih	petroleum ether
>	above, more than	fr	freeses	pk	pink ³
<	below, less than	fr. p.	freezing point	ph	phenyl
[+]	soluble in all proportions	fun	fuming	pl	plates
*	name approved by the International Union of Chemists (I.U.C.) ¹	gel	gelatinous	pri	prisms
Ω	IR, or UV, or NMR spectra reference	gold	golden	Prak	propyl
"	unknown	gr	green ³	purp	J. Pink Chem. ²
ac	acetic acid	gran	granular	pw	purple ³
abs	absolute	h	gray ³	Py	powder
ac	acid	H	Helv. Chim. Actu	pym	pyramide
Ac	acetyl	hex	hexagonal	tur	racemic
ace	acetone	hp	heptane	rect	rectangular
al	alcohol ¹	hing	heating	red	red
alk	alkali	hx	hexane	res	rhombic
Am	J. Am. Chem. Soc.	hyd	hydrate	rhd	rhombohedral
Am	amyl (pentyl)	hyg	hygroscopic	s	soluble
amor	amorphous	i	insoluble	sc	secondary ²
anh	anhydrous	ign	ignites	sec	secondary ²
aqu	aqueous	in	inactive	sf	softens
as	asymmetric	inflamm	inflammable	sh	shoulder
atm	atmospheres	infus	infusible	silv	silvery
b	boiling	irid	iridescent	sl	slightly (sl)
B	Beilstein	iso	isobutane	so	solid
Ber	Chem. Ber.	J.	J. Chem. Soc.	sol	solution
hipyn	hipyramidal	JOC	J. Org. Chem.	toly	tolyl
bk	black ¹	L. /	levor	sph	sphenoidal
bl	blue ¹	la	large	st	stable
br	brown ¹	lf	leaf	sub	sublimes
bt	bright	lig	ligroin	suc	superenoled
Bu	butyl	liq	liquid	sulf	sulfuric acid
bz	Benzene	lo	long	sym	symmetrical
C	Chem. Abs.	lt	light	syr	syrup
c	percentage concentration	m	melting	/	tertiary ²
ca	about (circa)	met-		ta	tablets
chl	chloroform	M	molar (concentration)	tel	triclinic
co	columbus	M	Merck Index, 7th Edition	tert	tertiary ²
col	cotorsk	mel	monoclinic	Tet	Tetrahedron
con	concentrated	Me	methyl	ter	tetragonal
cor	corrected	met	metallic	TTHF	tetrahydrofuran
cr	crystals	micro	microscopic	to	toluene
cy	cyclohexane	min	mineral	tr	transparent
d	decomposes	mod	modification	trg	trigonal
D	line in the spectrum of sodium (subscript)	mut	mutarotatory	undil	undilated
D, d	dextro ⁴	n	normal chain, refractive index	uns	unsymmetrical
sd	slight decomposition	N	normal (concentration)	unst	unstable
dil	diluted	N	nitrogen ⁵	v	very
diox	dioxane	nd	needles	vac	vacuum
disib	distillable	o	ortho-	var	variable
dk	dark	oct	octahedral	vap	vapor
Dl, dl	racemic ⁶	og	orange ³	vic	vicinal
dlo	deliquescent	nos	ordinary organic solvents	visc	viscous
DMF	dimethyl formamide	or	or	volat	volatile or volatilities
E	Elsevier's	ord	ordinary	vi	violet ³
eff	efflorescent	org	organic	w	water
Et	ethyl	orth	orthorhombic	wh	white ¹
eth	ether ¹	os	organic solvents	wr	warm
exp	explodes	p-	para-	ws	waxy
extrap	extrapolated	pa	pale	ye	yellow ³
				yl	ylene

¹ For I.U.C. rules of nomenclature see General Index.² Generally means ethyl alcohol.³ The abbreviation of a color ending in "sh" is to be read as ending with the suffix "high," e.g., grsh means greenish.⁴ D, l, generally mean configuration and L, D generally mean optical rotation, but there are many examples in the chemical literature for which the meaning of these symbols is ambiguous and/or interchangeable.⁵ Generally means diethyl ether.⁶ N indicates a position in the molecule.⁷ L and ver, or L and tert, are used as convenient.